CALIFORNIA.

THE FRAZER RIVER MINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1858. The newly-discovered gold mines on Frazer and Thompson's R vers have caused so much excitement on this coast, and promise so well for their future importance, that I make them the subject of a separate letter.

Not much is known about the country, but such knowledge as is here obtainable in regard to the topegraphy of the place, little as it may be, will be properly introduced here. Frazer River is 500 miles long, and has a volume of water greater than that of the Hudson. It empties into the Gulf of Georgis—as the channel cast of the southern part of Vancouver's Island is called—in latitude 49° 6'; six miles north of the American boundary.

If we ascend the river starting from its mouth, we shall go eighty miles a little north of east, the we shall go eighty miles a little north of east, the river gradually removing more and more from the American dominion. At the distance of eighty miles from the gult, we find the stream makes a right angle and we turn due north, which is the general course of the stream for 350 miles. Eighty miles above the bend we come to the mouth of Thompson's River, a large stream which comes from the eastward and empties into Frazer about lat, 56° 20°. The valley of Frazer River and the country west of it is called New Caledonia. The valley is bounded on the east by appured the Rocky. bounded on the east by a spur of the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by a coast range which seems to be an extension of the chain known in Oregon as the Cascade, and in California as the Sierra Nevada Mountains. These mountains come close to the river at the bend, and form a very rugged country on both sides of the stream.

Frazer River is navigable for large vessels to a distance of twenty-five miles from its mouth, but beyond that distance it is broken by a great many rapids, and is so troublesome to navigate near the bend, that the trade of the upper part of the valley, instead of following the river, has usually struck across to Fort Okonagan, on the Columbia, and gone down the latter river. The distance by the latter route is vastly greater, as may be seen b a glance at a map, and the preference given to this route shows that Frazer River must be a hard read to travel. There is a considerable amount good land in the northern part of Frazer Valley, in ome places prairie and in others covered with dense forests of large and valuable timber. The Winters are very cold, and snow remains on the mountains on both sides of the valley throughout the Summer. The number of vegetables which can be profitably

cultivated is very small.

It is impossible to learn at what time the mines were first discovered or worked. The Indians were probably the discoverers of the gold, and the cekers after it for several months. As early as January last parties of them took little parcel of the precious metal to the various forts of the Hudson's Bay Company and sold it at a very lew price. The amounts coming in increased as the rigor of Winter passed, and the Englishmen became first inquisitive and then excited. The Indians said that they had dug the dust on bars of Frazer and Thompson's Rivers, near the junction of the streams, and that there is plenty more of it scattered over a great extent of country. Several par-ties started out from Vancouver's Island, and sent back such reports that all the men on the island who could go to the mines have gone, and they have been followed by considerable numbers from Washington Territory. The lumbermen engaged at the Puget Sound saw mills, the crews of the vessels lading there with lumber for distant ports, the coal miners at Bellingham Bay, the soldiers at Fort Steilacoom and Port Townsend, have all been taken with a great desire to try their luck in the new mines. The consequence is a great disturbance in the relations of business about the Sound, but affairs will soon improve, for the chief occupations of the people are farming and lumbering, and both branches will be benefited in proportion to the richness of the mines, while they cannot be per manently injured if the mines should prove, on fur

her examination, a humbug. But of that there is no probability. The gold has been obtained in considerable quantities. Re-port says that 1,000 onnees have been shipped by the Hadson's Bay Company to England, and a num-ber of ounces have been brought to this city. It is found both fine and coarse; some in rough of haif an ounce or more, as though they had never moved far from the place where they were when they were set free by the decomposition of their quartz matrix. Other of it is in little flakes resem-

ling the dust of the Yuba, like flaxseed but thin-er, lecking as though it had been carried a long istance and polished by much rubbing with gravel.

All of it which has been assayed here has been found to contain a large proportion of silver, and to be worth not more than \$16 per ounce.

About the yield per day there is no trustworthy information. Reports put down the daily earnings at from \$5 to \$25. A correspondent of The Alta California, writing from Port Townsend-and of course interested in telling as good a story as possible of the new diggings—says they pay better than the California mises ever did, and he thinks they average not less than \$8 to the man. The largest strike of which he pretends to have heard was that two men dug \$213.75 in one day. Mining tools are scarce and very dear, and provisions are high. Salt pork is said to be worth \$1.25 at the mines. The diggings which are worked are all on the bars of the river, and the gravel is shallow, not more than a foot or two deep. The only instruments used in mining are shovels and pans and Indian willow baskets, which last are resorted to on account of the scarcity of tin pans.

There are steamers running regularly every two weeks from this city to Puget Sound, and they will probably go more frequently now. The fare to Port Townsend is \$45 in the cabin and \$25 in the steerage. The distance is 1,000 miles. Port Town-end is at the mouth of Puget Sound, and is the nearest American town to the mines; but probably Victoria, en Vancouver's Island, will be selected as a starting point by most of the miners.

All the travel to the mines now goes up Frazer River. The travelers start from Victoria with large Indian canoes with which they do not besitate to cross the Sound, in which they have to paddle or sail about forty miles to the mouth of the river. They ascend the stream some forty miles without difficulty and then came to fierce rapids and deep canons, where the current is so swift and by so many rocks that no water craft could succeed in ascending or come out whole after de-scending. These rapids have to be passed by por-tages which are in some places four or five miles long over rough mountains. The length of time required to go from the mouth of the river to the ines is variously estimated affrom a week to two

In the Summer the navigation will be still worse, and the length and number of the portages much increased. This esnoe and portage averaging may come as a second nature to the Canadian conageurs and half-breeds, who compose a considerable portion of the persons about the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Combut the Americans don't like it, and as they cannot steam up the river, they are trying to maka way to go with mules by land. A party is not engaged in cutting a road, or perhaps rather in bacing a tani from Bellingham Bay out to the mines, and they hope to have it open by the middle

Some of the rewspapers of this city have stated that the Hudson's Bay Company have the exclusive right of navigating the streams of New-Caledonia, but I think this must be an error. The Company but I think this must be an error. The Company obtained on the 30th May, 1838, a renewal of their charter for twenty-one years, with an exclusive right to trade with the Indians; but in a histy glance over the grant of remeval, I saw nothing to induste an exclusive right of navigation with large or small vessels. It the mines be rich, the miners will surely drive out the Indians, and their trade, which is now exclusively in the hands of the Company, will be at an end. But the privileges of the Company are to cease on the 20th May, 1852, unless pany are to cease on the Both May, 1859, unless they obtain another renewal, against which a num-ber of the people of Vancouver's Island tuve pro-

It may safely be said that the chief profit of the mores, if they prove rich, will necrae to the Americans. The great importly of the miners will be

markets. The English will get \$5 per month from every miner, and Vancouver's Island will be popu-lated, and a few British merchants will be enriched; but the great mass of the gold will go directly into American pockets, and the remainder of it will go there indirectly. The people of Vancouver's Island and New-Caledonia will travel in American steamers, live in houses built of American lumber, use clothing of American manufacture, and consume previsions of American growth and preparation.

It is said that portion of the rich mining ground discovered on one of the tributaries of Frazer River is in Washington Territory, but I think the

statement questionable. This discovery will perhaps lead to the discovery of other diggings. Miners are now at work on the Columbia River, near Fort Colville, in latitude 35: 37', 200 miles southeast of the mouth of Thompson's River; and persons who have traveled over some of the country between the two places are heard to declare that the whole district looks a though it might be rich in gold. If it be, we shall have snother overland emigration and a loud call for a northern Pacific railroad and a speedy development of that great country which lies about Pu-

The Valley of Frazer River bears some resem blance to that of the Sacramento in shape and di-rection, and perhaps in conformation; but the mounwhich is on the east side of the latter stream, is on the west of the former. Between latitude 42° and 49° no very rich diggings have been found, and it will be somewhat singular if great mines be now found in Frazer Valley. is on the west of the former. Between

LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent. SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1858. Archy, the alleged slave, is a freeman. United States Commissioner G. P. Johnston rendered his decision on the 13th inst., dismissing the claim of Stovall as no well founded, and declaring that he could not believe the sworn affidavit of Charles A. Stovall, the claimant that Archy had escaped from Mississippi. The case was elaborately argued on both sides, and if any injus

was canorately rigued on bold sales, and it any state of refusal to hear both sides. The points decided by the Commissioner were as follows:

I. A case under the Fugitive Slave Law is not the case of the claimant alone, but it is a case wherein there are two parties—the claimant on one side and the mester on the other. Stovall's coursel took the castion that the law does not recognize any party save

position that the law does not recognize any party save the claimant.

II. That the alleged slave had a right to be heard, to have counsel, to demand a continuance, to cross-examine the wirnesses for the claimant, to summon witnesses of his own, and to argue his case. This point

was decided against claimant's counsel.

III. That the decision must be readered, not upon the questions whether a certain person be claimed a the questions whether a certain person under arrest be the identical person claimed, but that the decision must be referred on the question whether it be satis-factorily proved to the Commissioner that the alleged slave did escape from slavery, and did escape into this State, and does now owe service in the State whence he except. Stovali's counsel took the position that the Commissioner must only examine whether the slave be claimed as a fugitive under the Fagitive Save law, and if so he must give him up to the claiment, leaving the final rights of the part et a be decided in the State whence the escape occur red.

IV. An escape into the State where the case is tried, At an escape into the State where the case is tried, is absolutely necessary to sustain the case of the claiman'. If a slave escape, and be overtaken and seized by his master in slave territory, he then cases to be a fagitive, and if the master gres with him into a Free State, he cannot be protected in his possession by the Reder'l lens.

by the Federal laws.

V. It is not proved, as a question of fact, that Archy escaped from Mississppi, as his master swears; circumstancial evidence, as soown in the testimony of other witnesses, makes the oath of C. A. Stovall in-

a preatment must point were research the coarse of the ergument, but as they were mostly such as would not interest the general resder. I omit them; but the part history of the case, and the great importance which similar cases may assume in the future, seemed to warrant a brief actice of the points decided. Archy is now free and in this city. He attended a public meeting of terrers a few evenings since and was loudly cherred

brief action of the points decided. Archy is now free and in this city. He attended a public meeting of Legrees a few evenings since, and was loudly cherred and applauded as he entered the house. The President of the meeting formally introduced Archy to the audience, and Archy made a speech as follows:

"I am very bappy to see so many of my friends around metall am more than grateful for the attentions they have paid metall arm more than grateful for the attentions they have paid metally by the seed of the commissioners cave examined a number of witnesses during the fortnight in regard to Haraszthy's defalvation. All the testimony so far taken has been published, and, although it is all obtained from witnesses summoned on behalf of the Government, yet the impression made by it on the public mind is favorable to the accused. Several newspapers which have denounced Haraszthy as a thief, and made a business of denouncing him since the discovery of the defalcation, now insinuate that the Commissioners are intent up on "white washing" the accused, and for that purpose call only his old friends, the officers of the Mint. Now it was very proper that these officers Mint. Now it was very proper that these officers should be the first witnesses, for they have had the best opportunity to be well acquainted with the facts

None of these witnesses teetify to any very important fact in Haraszthy's favor, but all seem to know as me little thirg or other which goes to support his explanation of the manner in which the deficiency may have occurred. Haraszthy says some of gold went up the chimney; he may have been etested by erroneous assays made by Mr. Wiegand, assayer while he was melter and refiner, and some of the missing metal may have been at den by dist est workmen. Major Snyder, Treasurer of the Mint. cat se there was something wrong about it. Mr. K. a. a. cl. rk, t-stified that, to his knowledge, Mr. Wiegand had made different reports upon the fineness of the same metal. Other witnesses prove that Haraszthy frequently complained of Wiegand's assays, and had hare assayed by him sent out to private refinences to he examined.

. Kuh knows also that one of the workmen in the Mr. Ann knows are that one of the workmen in the Melter and Refiner's Department was caught stearing gold while Haraszihy was in office; and several witnesses testify that dishonest workmen could have stolen without much danger of detection. William Bein, who has been sent to the State Prison for steal-Bein, who has been sent to the State Prison for stealing gold in the Mint, was sometimes employed in Harsezthy's department. A number of witnesses testify to finding gold upon the roots of houses near the Mint. One man swept three roofs, and obtained forty-five ounces—\$900; another, in a space of twelve feet square, which had been swept before, got four ounces—\$900; This cold found on the roofs is yeary fina—\$900. -\$80. To is gold found on the roofs is very fine-almost an impalpable powder; while, melted with copper, the latter evaporated and carried little partiles of gold with it. The chimney of the Mint rises high above the adjoining houses, and a strong breez blows over the city alm at constantly; so that there is a strong presumption that a very large amount of the volatilized gold was carried to a considerable distance. It is said that several cunces were obtained in the dust cellected on the roof of Armory Hall—which is 100 yards from the Mint—but this has not appeared in yards from the Mint—but this has not appeared in evidence, and may be untrue. Mr. Eckleidt, the courter, testified that Haraszthy expressed a belief, long before anything was said of the deficiency, that he was losing gold through the chimney.

Several men who were employed as work nen under Haraszthy say that some of Haraszthy's proceedings excited their emploiors, and they thought the e-war-

ig wrat going on: but when asked what the facts which appear now to unds for suspicion. The only foundation for su ici — srd a very good one, undoubtedly— ontinu-be the underlied deficiency of \$152,000, wherea re is to such deficiency under other officers hold in

Fre Legislature has under consideration a bill t protect the unmigration of "free negroes," and it is not at all improbable that it will pass. Fue bill has decided negority in the Assembly, as has been show

by a preliminary vote, and it is supposed that a m-jority of the Senate are in favor of it. Many of the however the senate are in favor of it. Many of the newspapers have declared their approval of it, as very new against it. The only serious obstacle is to way of the passage heret force has been the hostility some members afflicted with negrophobia, who wish to basish all the negroes now in the State. The negroto banish all the negroes now in the State. The negroes here are very indignant, and just'y so, at the build and the manner in which it has been to steed by the logs into e and the Piese and they have held several pure the near country where they shall not enought the one country where they want betreated to a cook and y manner by the laws and public opin in. For the law of the cack very of the poid mines in Figure 2. America, list having the line of Washington I for thy, has suggested that as the post two thirds should migrate. Two haddred of them only by a research of a secrable property between the willingues to probable property.

American least by radius a large with American least by the second least by the second

cation to the Legislature advising them to sek the

cation to the Lagrelature advising them to set the parage of a law to prevent the survey being made lifterent from the original claim.

The Assembly has passed a bill to pay \$50,000 to the coldiers enlisted to put down the Vigilance Committee, and the Senate will probably also pass it. The measure is very unpalatable to San Francisco, but the anti-Vigilant party payars large majority in the Legis-

measure is very unpalable to San Francisco, but the measure is very unpalable to San Francisco, but the anti-Vigilant party nave a large majority in the Legislature, and they do as they please. The soldiers were a sorry set of fellows, but still were enlisted under authorities, and the State cannot conveniently refuse them pay, even though they did no service.

At last a law has been enacted to enforce the observance of Sunday in California. It has been approved by the Governor, and will go into force on the first June. The law provides that "no person" shall keep open any store, or shop, or brine a none, for basiness parposes, or rell, or expose for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise, on Sunday, under persony of a fine of S.O. The keepers of hotels, and, the sale of feets meanish, and milk are excepted from the influence of the act, as are also all works of necessity. No exceptions livery stables, drug-stores, and the side of fresh mean fish, and milk are excepted from the influence of the act; as are also all works of necessity. No exceptions are made for Jews, or other persons who keep as acceded any other day than Sunday. It is probable that an effort will be made under the law to sent up the liquor shops on the Sabosth, and a question will arise about the meaning of the word "tavern"—visitner any rum shop is a "tavern." The English and proper in caning of the word is a piace where liquor is reliabled, and set the law-makers have inserted "linn," as well as "tavern," we must suppose that they understood the two words to have different significations; and if so, they must have used tavern in its primary sud-legitimate meaning. So the course of strychnine whishly not be enforced at first, but it will have a great influence, I think, by its mere moral power, in changing the manner in which Sunday is treated. Now, most of the miners, and many of the farmers, set apart the Sabbath as a day in which to go to them, make purchases, pay visits, and attend to little jobs that do not require to be attended to in the regular course of their chief occupation. In many of the mining towns more gold dust is purchased on Sunday than on any open day, because the miners never come to town it any other time. One by one the business houses now open day, because the miners never come to town it any other time. One by one the business houses now open will be closed, until Sunday becomes as dull in the towns of California as in those of Massachusetts. Whether the closing of business houses houses now open improvement in the moral or religious condition of the people, is a question which time may answer. I think that when the new law shall be in full effect, the miner will go to town on Saturday and many of them, in will go to town on Saturday and many of them, in will go to town on Saturday and many of them, in

that when the new law shall be in full effect, toe miles will go to town on Saturday, and many of them, and willing to lose two days in the week from their clause, will spend Sunday in mining.

A bill has been adopted to fund all the outstanding unfunded indebtedness of the City and County of San Francisco previous to July 1, 1856, and no doubt it will be approved by the Governor. Five Commissioners are appointed to examine all serip and chains presented to them, and their report as to what should be funded, shall be submitted to the approval of the people at the next general election if five hundred tax-payers petition for the submission. If not submitted, or if approved after submission, three other Commissioners shall issue bonda, dated January 1, 1858, bearing per cent per annum interest, payable in this city, on the 1st January and July of each year. This bill does hall-way and tardy justice to many creditors of the half-way and tardy justice to many creditors of the city. The total amount of the new funded debt will probably be between \$1,500,600 and \$2,000,000, so that the total funded debt will exceed \$3,000,000.

A bill designed to reduce the fees of the Sheriff, County Clerk and County Recorder of this county, or rather to abolish the fees of those officers and give them relatives in-tead, has passed both Houses, and

	One Chief Cicik Five Depaties, at \$200 per month. Three Depaties, at \$150 per month.	3,0±0 12,000 5,400	
	Total. Sheriff. One Bookkeeper. One Under Sheriff. Three Deputies, at \$200 per month. Three Deputies, at \$150 per month.	\$ 10,000 2,400 3,600 7,200 5,400	
	Total. Recercer. One Clerk, at \$200 per month. Five Clerk, at \$25 per month. One Watchman. Stationery and Blanks.	7,500 1,200	
	Total Annual Expenses of Cierk's, Sheriff's and Recorder's Offices. The change is a very unwelcome one to Clerk and becorder, whose present gross supposed to be at the following rates per Sheriff. Gert. Recorder.	year:	pts are
200	Some slight changes have been made	n the	fees to

arrangement his office will not be worth the having, because the fees to be paid to his deputies will more than absorb all the receipts of his office, leaving him no reward for his time and labor.

The following persons have applied in this city for

ı	the benefit of the Insolvent in	w during	the past fort-
	the benefit of the Insolvent is night: Edward B. Benney. Orlando C. Osborne. Wim. A. Pfeiffer. Michel Opperheim. Henner B. Hawkins. R. L. Robinson. Isaac Raphael. Alexander Borgs. Euse be Cortet. Achille Sibour.	Debts.	Assets.
l	Edward B. Bonney	\$ 10,50x1 e0	#3,300 (9)
	Orlando C. Oaborne	4,500 00	300.00
1	Wm A Pfeiffer	19,214 60	1,400 00
	Wichel Opperheim	5,600 00	1,200 00
	Homer R Hawkins	24 600 60	8,500 00
	R. L. Robinson	8,9 3 50	4,500.00
	Isaac Raphael	*****	*****
	Alexander Borre	17,000.00	22222
1	Fusche Cornet	16,222 74	2.112.15
l	Achille Sibout	16,222 74	2,112 15
		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE	CALL BOOK OF THE REAL PROPERTY.

The two last-named were partners, and their debts and assets are all affairs of the partnership.

In Sacramento petitions in insolvency have been and assets are all affairs of the partnership.

In Sacramento petitions in insolvency have been field by J. R. Hardachurgh and Elphinstone M. Smith. The debts of the former are \$43,000; of the latter, \$2.795. In Tehama County, Henry Nowlin had declered himself insolvent, and C. Ford has been released under the Insolvent law from his debts. In Merced County, White Davis is insolvent. In Sierra County, W. H. Chandler, Julius Meir, J. H. Craycreft and J. A. Monsell have applied to be released from their debts.

MEXICO.

From The N. O. Bec. May II.

The steamship Tennessee, Thomas Forbes, master, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she

arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 7th inst.

Our Vera Cruz files contain little intelligence of moment, and what they state is only calculated to show that the situation of affairs has not materially altered. The Constitutionalists still hold out at various points, and the Zuloaga Government has recently met with some serious reverses.

The Progress of Vera Cruz of the 5th inst, announces the arrival of the Constitutional President, Scheme, The authorities were

Sr. Jasez, from New-Orleans. The authorities wer preparing to give him a reception worthy of his pos-

News from Tampico to the 30th ult. has been received at Vera Cruz. The siege of that city by the Constitutional leader Garza was hotly pressed, and its Constitutional leader Garza was notly pressed, and its surrender is daily looked for. The Government troops under Miramen had been defeated by Col. Zuazua, and San Luis was occupied by the latter, the reactionists thying from the place when they learned the result of the fight. The Boketin de Campana likewise states that Casados, a Constitutionalist, had routed a Government force at Housteen, taking many prisoners and a piece of astillars.

entiment force in a price of stillery.

A piece of stillery.

We have received our c rrespondence from the City of Mexico as late as the thingt. It throws considerable light on recent events:

"Mexico, May 5, 1858.

chy of Mean of a late as the sthick. It throws considerable light on recent events:

"Mexico, May 5, 1858,

"The game between the contending par iss is now nearly equal. If Ger. Echeagaray has succeeded in espiriting Olizaha at the point of the sword, the defeat of Miramon and Manero by Vidaurits men is a brilliant trimph for the Constitutionalists. I appears that after the capitulation of Guadalajara, President Zuleaga, jea'cus of the fame of Osollo, divided his sirry into four separate corpe, and sent them to different jeats of the Republic. Osollo returned to the City of Mexico to get cured of a wound in his leg, while Miramon and Manero marched to Zucateoas, allie's was evacuated on their appreach, and occupied by the Government troops. A few days after Gan, Miramon selected 2,000 of his best troops, left 1,000 and Mexico, and repaired forthwith to Sun Lais Potsi, which city was then blockaded by Col. Zuazia at the head of 200 Voltauriets.

"Miramon relationed himself in a defile fermed Carretas, between San Lus and Zucateoas, and avoided Zuazia. The latter pasted his men on the heights and in the garges of the mountain, and opened a murderou, the extrins on the eventy. Maramon and the travely but was forced to full hack on Sur Lus, in a next internal epight, after losing 800 men. The bitter of kapacean the Irih April.

"Zuazian after this specified victory restel for a couple of days and from its especial victory restel for a complete days and from its especial victory restel for a complete days and from its especial victory restel for a complete days and from its especial victory restel for a complete days and from its especial victory restel for a complete days and from its especial victory restel for a complete days and from its especial victory restel for a complete days and from its especial victory restel for a complete days and from its especial victory restel for a complete were set. I has estellment has a very victory of the first and of the point of the special victory of its principle.

discrete were east. I have a many rely upon the cared in the papers, but you may rely upon the care. A system of saing anny regress share the minescent and here were an information wanter we weget to which to a cared may be expected. The Mean of Catalog of the parties. C.

has been sent for, and entreated to recome the com-

has been sent for, and entreated to recume the command of the Government troops. A council of 10% blee was held yesterday, and the sum of \$600,000 blee was held yesterday, and the sum of \$600,000 agreed upon as a loan to the President to carry on the campaign. The money is to be repaid by a forced loan on the principal towns of the Republic. The clerky are unwilling to make further sacrifices, as they say that Osollo is a heretic, and opposed to them.

"There will be serious work in the North. Vidaurits men are mostly Indian kinnters and smuggiers, bray to desperation, softire, sober and admirably skilled in the use of the rifle. The troops of the Government are wholly unasconstoned to the deadly combat they will have to sustain with these men, and are a resuly demoralized and disheartened. The end is not yet.

THE SIEGE OF TAMPICO.

THE SIEGE OF PAMPICO.

Consepondance of The N. O. Picsyme.

"Tampico, April 30, 1858.

"Ere this reaches you, the tews of the operations of the band under Juan Jose de la Garza will doubtless have found its way to your city. After that distinguished chief had finished his depredation on the brig Stetson, Capt. Trenis, from your port, by Sect seizing her passengers and then robbing them of their money and baggage, they robbed the brig of her you visions and stores, and then landed all the cs. go, with the exception of her ground tier, from which they helped themselves to such commodities as silk hand-ketchiefs and other choice articles, until Capt. Limp of the United States resamer Fulton obtained her release, and a promise from Garza to pay damages after

herchiefs and other choice attickes, until Colpic with of the United States steamer Fulton obtaines her release, and a promise from Garza to pay damages after he takes possession of Tampico.

"It is now thirty-two days since Garza commenced cannonading this city, during which period he has thrown over 1,400 shots and snells in the midst of its inhabitants, alling and wounding many poor women and children. Several houses bear the marks of the 24 pound balls sent into them. Garza's agent in this place. Don Joaquin Jimenes, manifests an unbounded satisfaction at this. He is now a partner and manager of the house of Jarcia & Conture, in this place—the worthy accomplices of Jan José de la Garza.

"Capt Trents has behaved like a worthy citizen of the United States, and defended his first in the most praiseworthy manner. I regret to say that Garza has some Americans in his camp, and one, a doctor from South Carolina, whose name I will not expose at the present mement. Will the United States permit these insulfs, which have been cast upon its unarmed mermsulf, which have been cast upon its unarmed mer-

nsul's, which have been cast upon its unermed mer-chant vessels, to pass without a corresponding cha-

ement!
"It is said we are to receive recoforcements under

"It is said we are to receive reinforcements under Gen. Me jis in a day or two, when our cautions Gen. Moreno will be taken by the hani and led into the field of battle against Don Juan Joed de la Gazza."

"Taypro, May I, 1838.
"The perilous state of this city, of which you have been already advised, is far worse than it has been. Morning, noon and night it is under bombardonent, and many of the houses are completely riddled with campen shot and greades that have been sent against it.

"One house alone has received thirteen cannon balls, some of which were 24-pounders; one struck the cruer of the roof of the American Consul's house, but did no serious damage further than to break a few of the slates; but the same ball rebounded, and one square further on carried away the lay of a girl, some 12 years old, who has since died, and then it struck the window of the British Consul's office, sweeping everything before it, and breaking everything on the opposite cerner, although it is a strong stone wall and thing before it, and breaking everything on the opposite corner, although it is a strong stone wall and

"The throwing of the grenades were indeed most The throwing of the greanuss were made a miscon the terrific, and has cost many poor innocent women and children their lives, who had neither part nor lot in their civil dissensions.

"The great hope of the assailants is to capture this the catent of their national made at the catent of their national control of their national catentary.

city and plunder it. This is the extent of their patriot-ism, and the grand basis of their p'an of operations.
"We are in hopes that their balls are getting low, we are in hopes that their balls are getting low, and their grenades nearly exhausted; still the bomb-bardment is going on while I am writing. The cannon is now booming over the city; almost every white female has left; yet, at this moment, the news is that one of the last shots has mortally wounded another wern an at work in her kitchen."

FROM CINCINNATI

THE TRIAL OF CONNELLY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuce. CINCINNATI, May 15, 1858.

The trial of William M. Connelly, indicted for harboring and concealing two slaves of Col. Withers of Covington, Ky., was closed to-day. These slaves were (so far as such beings can be) man and wife. Both had been in Onio with the consent of their owner, and by our law were unquestionably free. In June, 1857, they left their master. and were found soon after in a room on Vine street semetimes occupied by Connelly. They were captured there by the Deputy Marshals, after a stout resistance by the man, in the course of which a Destabbed, and the black man fatally wounded by a pistol shot. They were taken before a U. S, Commissioner, and their cases disposed of with that ease and dispatch for which those honorwith that case and dispatch for which those honorable (!) tribunals are so justly celebrated; it being thought, I suppose, by the humane executors of the law that to put off the trial on account of the condition of the wounded negro would be to deprive him of that speedy justice which the Constitution solemnly guarantees. They were remanded to their master, and immediately taken to Kentucky. The man died of his wound a few weeks after. Connelly fled the city, and kept away till he was arrested in New-York and brought back to be tried.

The trial began on Thursday, 6th inst. The evidence closed on Friday, and the argument commenced. The District Attorney is the Hon. Stanley Matthews, Ex-Judge, Ex-State Senator, and first Ohio appointee of James Buchanan. He was one of the principal speakers at the Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting held here last Winter, and is now a candidate for the nomination for Congressman by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Groesbeck's district. He is a lawyer of much ability, and conducted the prosecution with that intense zeal which a Federal officer usually feels when a black man is to be caught, or a white man harried for be friending one.

The counsel for Connelly are Gov. Corwin and Judge John B. Stolls. The latter is a German, though he speaks without foreign accent, and uses as pure English as any man at our bar. He was elected Judge of the Common Pleas as a Democrat in 1853, but is now a Republican. He speaks with great rapidity of utterance, and has a sort of nerv-ous earnestness which is very impressive. He made a powerful appeal in behalf of the defendant, closing on Friday evening.

On Saturday morning the Court-room was densely

crowded with people expecting to hear Gov. Corwin. It was announced, however, that one of the jurymen, learning of the probably fatal illness of a daughter at Davenport, Iowa, had left for that lace the evening before. The case was thereupon put over till yesterday. Gov. Corwin occupied the whole day, speaking about five hours. It was an effort worthy of him. I never heard him in his palmy days, but surely if he ever made a better speech, it must have been wonderful indeed. After fully discussing the law of the case, he turned to the Jury, and descanted upon the facts in a strain of mingled sarcasm and pathos. He described the seven Deputy Marshals, clothed with the authority and upholding the honor and dignity of the United States, going over to Connelly's room to catch two poor negroes and-save the Union; how all estrictic men rejoiced in the success of this means of securing the perpetuity of our-free institutions, and perpetuat-ing the existence of our glorious Republic. The Commissioner too, he said, did his share in preserving harmony and fraternal feeling between the States, and averting the threatened disruption of our immortal Confederacy, by preceeding with the trial of the negro, at the same time that surgical operations were being performed upon his wound. He spoke with most intense sarcasm of the arguments used to support such proceedings. It was necessary to convict the defendant, he said, in or der to preserve the Union, to maintain the honor and dignity of our free institutions, to uphold the Declaration of Independence, and vindicate the principles of civil and constitutional freedom. aid the future historian of the country would poin nels upon the watch-tower of liberty, and engaged a the great work of defending the harmony and pener of the Union, of throwing over all the broad shield of the Constitution, and guarding the freedom of the civilized world, present and prospective. Hke great pride in his share of such a blessed work, although it opposition to its beneficent ends. He asked the Jury if they would not feel proud of their share in such a clor ous enterprise—so cash to be accomplished by the conviction of a poor franciess man. During the densery of this , both Jury and audience often laughed nearthy. a few preserved advisions but having the fear of

Federal authority before their eyes, elapped their hands in applause of some sentiment uttered by promptly checked the movement. Mr. C. closed by exhorting the Jary to consider the case calmly and dispassionately, and give such a verdict as their

and dispassionately, and give such a velocity consciences would approve.

The District-Attorney closed the case this morning. At 24 o'clock Judge Leavitt charged the Jury. He said the law of Kentucky must govern the decision of the question whether these fagitive were slaves; that ignorance of the fact would not excuse Connelly from the consequences of his ac's if they were in fact slaves; that he was bound to know the law; that the Fugitive Slave act was con stitutional and obligatory, &c.; Jurors are not to let their prejudices present its execution; they are not responsible for its previsions, &c. Judge Leavitt is well known to be one of the most subservient of the Northern Federal Judges, and of course his charge sustained the prosecution. To get a con his charge sustained the prosecution. To get a con-viction, however, will be another matter. It is said there are men on the Jury who will not, under any circumstances, convict the defendant. For my part, I would be glad to see the law millified in just that way. Meantime, we await the result of the deliberations of the Jury.

GREAT EXPOSURE IN WISCONSIN.

We find in The Milwaukee News of yesterlay the 14th) a telegraphic synopsis of the report of the Committee of the Wisconsin Senate upon the question of the amounts expended during the session of the Legislature of 1856, to secure the passage of the bil apportioning the lands granted by the United States Wisconsin for railroad purposes among the several roads. The great effort was to get a portion of the lands for the Milwankee and La Crosse Railroad. The synopsis of the report says:
Madison, May 13, 1838.

In the Senate, Mr. Worthington is engaged in read-inn the report of the Land Grant Investigating Com-mittee, which shows that all who voted for the land grant, directly or indirectly received bonds or stock from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. Knewiton is reading a duplicate copy in the

grant, directly or istallectly received bonds of stages. Mr. Knowlton is reading a duplicate copy in the Assembly.

The members of the Senate of 1850, to whom bunds or stock was assigned by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, was as follows:

S. W. Barnes, bonds, \$10,000; C. Chement, bonds, \$10,000; George E. Dexter, bonds, \$10,000; E. George E. Dexter, bonds, \$10,000; E. G. Gill, bonds, \$10,000; J. Glosen, \$40,000; L. R. Rese, \$20,000; E. R. Keisey, bonds, \$10,000; J. Glosen, \$40,000; J. Glosen, \$40,000; E. D. K. L. Rose, \$20,000; B. S. Well, \$25,000, St. K. Rose, \$20,000; E. S. Well, \$25,000, St. K. Rose, \$20,000; E. S. Well, \$25,000, St. K. Rose, \$20,000; E. S. Well, \$25,000, St. K. Sose, \$20,000; C. L. Shoies do not accept the amount.

The following members of the Assembly of 1856 voted for the land grant bill, and received each \$5,000 in bonds or stocks, with the exceptions of Robert Aiken, A. A. Bird, Wm Chappell, E. Cramer, A. W. Foot, Geo. W. Parker, Geo. P. Thompson and Wm. Hall, who each received \$10,000; and Taos. Flavey, who received \$20,000;

R. Aiken, Janson B. F. Barney, Charles Beger, A. A. Rich, Louis Bostle Rich, A. Brizs, J. F. Brown, H. Batterfield, D. D. Cameron, W. D. Chepin, Whilam Chappell, F. G. Cheever, W. Chapman, William Bollady, L. Conner, E. Cramer, J. C. Raynond, H. Crawford, H. C. Drake, Thomas Flavey, A. W. Farr, D. Fletcher, M. S. Floyd, A. D. Gray, A. Grenifeh, G. Hapon, William A. Hawkin, Charles S. Harriay, C. H. Hays, O. C. Howe, A. A. Hurrington, John James, H. Johnson, P. Johnson, E. Knowlton, J. Lauderdate, P. Lavis, A. McCorniek, J. Michell, D. L. Morrison, M. Murphy, J. Noin, J. T. Paimer, George P. Thompson, John James, H. Johnson, P. Johnson, Charles H. Walker, J. Weaver, Wm. Whipperman, J. Woodman, Wm. Hall,

The only members who voted for the bill and received no bonds or stocks were, Charles Burchard, M. M. Davis, J. F. Potter, Joshua Stark.

The following persons, who were officers of the Senate of

Senate or Assembly, in 1856, also received boads as follows:

A. Mitchell, \$10,000; Levi Hubbel, \$10,000; E. Cramer, \$10,000; Runs King. \$10,000; J. R. Sharpstein, \$1,000; W. B. Hibbel, \$15,000; E. H. Goodrich, \$25,000; Moses Kreeland, \$25,000; G. E. Jenkins, \$25,000; Byron Kitbourn, \$25,000; M. M. Strong, \$25,000; James Ludington, \$20,000; H. L. Palmer, \$1,600; Isaac Woodle, \$15,000; Samuel Hale, \$10,000; N. R. Notton, \$2,000; H. T. Sarmdon, \$5,000; C. C. Sholes, \$5,000; Z. G. Simmers, of Krunska, \$5,000; C. C. Sholes, \$5,000; E. G. H. D. Grandon, \$5,000; D. Thayer, \$1000; I. D. Raymond, \$1,000; Daniel Wells, p., \$10,000; E. L. Dimock, \$6,100. In addition to this, S. D. Carpenter reserved \$5,000 from the Company, and M. Schoeffler, of The Milleaukee Banner, \$10,000; The remaining portion of the reports show that \$50,000 in bonds were paid to thoy Bashford.

Politically speaking, this report will not benefit either of the political parties of Wisconsin at the expense of the other, because it embraces men of all grades of politics. We are gratified, however, with one fact which this report exhibits, that in buying up supporters of the bill, the two lowest in value are a Lecompton Editor and a Judge of the Supreme Court. The former was bought with bonds which at par were worth only \$1,000, and the Judge of the Supreme Court was satisfied with \$1,900. Think of that, a Lecompton Editor in Wisconsiu is to be had cheaper

than a Judge of the Supreme Court!

The public will lock for the full details of the report of the Committee with much interest. According to our feeting up of the above statements, the amount

α	were as follows:	
	Governor of State	\$50,600
	Governor's Private Secretary	
	State Officers	20,000
	Supreme Court	1,506
	18 State Senators	200,000
	66 Assemblymen	385,000
	Legislative Clerks	17,000
	Editors and others	261,000
	Grand total	\$ 989,900

This amount of bonds was given to secure the pas-sage of the bill, and it will strike the public very ere ngly that it must be a profitable thing to hold office in Wisconsin. [Chie ago T.mes.]

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

From The Courier and Enquirer.

We took occasion the other day to comment upon Mr. Randall's opinion, expressed in his Life of Jeffer. sor, that "such minds as Hamilton's are common every generation." Since then the following very interesting letter upon this subject has been put int our banes. It was written by William Dwight of Brookline, Mass., and gives the views of Hamilton entertained by one who was often brought into immediate contact with his greatness, and than whom-as every New-Yorker knows-none was more able to form a true estimate-the Hop. Ambrose Spencer. It indeed embedies a most interesting and valuable memorial:

Dear Sine: Many years ago—I was a younger man then than now—I accidentally spent an evening at the Eagle Hotel in Rochester, N. Y., with the venerable Ambrose Spencer. He was a most noble-looking old man ther—I should think in years bordering on four-score, but full of fire, vigor and enthusiasm. I turned the conversation from the politics of the day to the men and times of the Revolution, and he discoursed which the tenter of the respective of the respectiv theirly on the men of that day whom he had known and associated with. As Alexander Hamilton had always been an object of enthusism with me, I asked many questions corteering him, and Mr. Spencer seemed as delighted to talk of him as I was to listen. carnet row repeat half he said, but some of his say

I cannot row repeat han he said, but some of his eagings fixed themselves in my memory.

"Sir," said he, rising up and standing before me, a
most venerable and commanding mao, in stature as
well as in years and character, "Alexander Hamilton
"was the greatest man this country ever produced. I
"knew h m well. I was his situations often to observe and study him. I saw him at the bar and at home. He argued cases before me while I sat as Judge on the Bench. Webster has done the same. In powers of reasoning Hamilton was the equal of Webster: and more than this can be said of no man. In creative power Hamilton was infinitely Webster's superior; and in this respect Hamilton was endowed as God endows the most gifted of our race. If we call Shakespiare a genius or creator, because he evoked his plays and characters from the great chaos of thought. Hamilton meits the same appellation. and study him. I saw him at the bar and at hom of thought, Hamilton merits the same appellation for it was to, more than any other man, who thought out the Constitution of the United States and the "de talls of the Government of the Union, and, out of "the thick that existed after the Revolution, raised a "tabric every part of which is instinct with histhought. I can truly say that hundreds of politicians and statement of that day got both the websaid word of "their thoughts from Hamilton's brans. He more than any man, did the thinking of the time." I do not think my memory falls me even as to the words of Mr. Spener.

Spencer. a related another incident. "I was," said he He related enother incident. I was, said he, on the beach when Burr returned from abroad after the death of Hamilton. The Judges in those days exercised more power over the bar than now. I received a note from Burr, saling me how he would be tree wid by the Court if he returned to he ornatice at the bar. My answer was, 'Sr, you will be

TO REPUBLICANS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ROOMS WASHINGTON, May 8, 1858.

In a few months, nearly every Northern State electe her members of the House of Representatives for the next Congress. The importance, to the Republican Party, of securing a majority in that Congress cannot be over-estimated. Indeed, it will be almost an indiapensable requisite to success in the next Presidential intest. Shall we have a working majority in the next House of Representatives! If we are to obtain such a result, it will be through strenuous efforts on the put of our friends. We have a wily and nescrupulous enemy to con'end with. They have an army of thousands at work, in the shape of postmasters as i other officials.
Will we remain idle! We trust not.

In order that we may have the m-juity, as above mertioned, we must secure about thirty Representatives from the North, over and above the number we have in the present Congress. There are about that number of Democratic (so called) members now in Congress from the North, who were elected by majorities under two thousand. District thus represented we can and must secure. How are we to do it? This

number of Democratic (so called) members as wing Congress from the North, who were elected by majorities under two thousaid. District thus represented we can and must recure. How are we to do it? This question we propose to answer.

One of the agencies by which this change can be effected is, by a thorough and the district of such documents as will be best calculated to bring the judgment to right conclusions and the will to just actions on the great political question of the ony—the usurpation of the Stare Power through the servitity and corruptions of the Propagandist party. We need hardly suggest that the present is a most favorable time, in consideration of the chactic state of the dominant party, to accomplish what we desire. And yet, if care to not taken, this very disruption of the Democratio party may prove the destruction of our own party, as may seem to be relying so confidently in its intring to our benefit that they do mit unnecessary to put forth any special effort. To all such we say, beware.

Impressed with the importance of flooding these Administration or Pro-Slavery Congressional Districts, at once, with such documents as will aid in accomplishing the objects we desire, the National Republican Association at Washington City, which was organized in 1855, solely on the voluntary principle, with no sallaried officers or agents, and which published and circulated some 4,000,000 of documents during the last Presidential campaign, have received to take this responsibility and labor upon themselves, knowing the truthfulness of the old adage, "that "what is everybody's business is nobody to side-ay," that is everybody's business is nobody to side-ay, the forther proposed of the City of a few forther proposed plan of a free circulation of suitable documents of congress of the United States is assembled, we have peculiar facilities for getting up pointing proposed of Government, where the Congress of the United States is assembled, we have peculiar facilities for getting the proposed for lateral subdect

and in which they have a common interest.

We hope every Republican or opponent of the pretent Administration, whose eye this appeal may meet, will consider it personally addressed to him, and will forward, without delay, whatever sum he may be disposed to contribute, and urge upon his friends to do likewise.

The cause of Freedom depends recovered and appeals are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends recovered and appeals are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends are supported as a support of the cause of Freedom depends are supported as a support of the cause of the caus

The cause of Freedom demands prompt and efficient

The cause of Freedom demands prompt and smooth action on the part of all her votari's.

We reed for immediate use \$5,000. Shall we have it? Contributions may be sent direct to our Secretary (L. Clephane), or, during the session of Congress, to any of the Republican members.

All con ribations received will be duly acknowledged, B. B. FRENCH, Freedom.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Secretary,

THE PRESS IN CANADA.-From " The Canadian Newspaper Directory," published at Toronto by C. W. Michley, we glean the following facts: There are issued in the two Canadas 207 Newspapers,

viz.: Daily 20; Tri-Weekly 18; Semi-Weekly 15; Weekly 156. Of these, politically considered, 57 as termed Liberal or Independent, 47 Reform, and 41 Conservative. In religion, 104 favor Protestantism, 8 are Roman Catholic: 35 are neutral 12 non-Political; and 2 neutral with regard to both religion and politics. There are 88 different cities, towns or villages in the Canadas, from which sees papers are issued, the principal containing population

moderate circulation, ranging from 500 to 1,500, averaging about 1,000. The following are set down in the

Directory as the most widely diffused:
Globe, Toronto-Daily 5,000; Tri Weekly 3,000; Weekly 14,500,
Witness, Montreal (Protestant)-Weekly, 9,000.
Patriot, Toronto (Tory)-Weekly 6,000. Coloniet, Toronto-Daily 2,000; Tri-Weekly 1,500; Weekly

Christian Guardian, Toronto (Methodist)-Weekly, 5,000. Courrier du Canada, Quebec (R. C.)-Tri-Weekly, 2,505.
La Minere, Moutreal (Liberal R. C.)-Tri-Weekly and

Leader, Toronto (Tory)-Dally, 1,500; Semi-Weekly, 3,000. as, and even larger than, some of these, but it is not distinctly given in the Directory. We are surprised to learn that at least five journals are printed in Canada in the German language, one of them being Roman Cathelie. THE JOURNALISTS EXEMPTED FROM JURY DUTY.

-A bill to amend the Jury Laws of Canada is penting in the Provincial Parliament. One of the classes whom the Government proposes to exempt from Jury service, is that of the Newspaper Press. The members of the craft in the Province are jubilant over this "concession," as they are pleased to call it, and boast that it " is the first Legislative recognition of "the existence of the Press as a profession in this country." The Emigranten, at Madison, Wis., is the only

political and general newspaper in the United State published in the Norwegian language. Formerly Democratic, it has since the Nebraska strugge inclined to the Republican side, though not strictly partisan paper. We urge those who have Norwegist friends or neighbors to take a copy for their use, and we commend it as an advertising medium to all who may wish to address our citizens of Scandinavian brib. Address Emigranten office, Madison, Wisconsin.

KANSAS CITY, Mo .- The notorious "Col. Titus" had sold out his "saloon" in this thriving frontier town. and is making up a party to migrate to Arizons. We are assured that his late brutal attack on Gen. Pomeroy was generally condemned by the people of Katset City, with whom he is no favorite. It is estimated that nearly half those people are Free-State men. A Free-State journal at that point is contemplated.

Meesrs. O. Jennings Wise and Nathaniel Tyler bave become associated with Messre. Ritchie and Danas. vant as co-proprieters and co-cliters of The Richmond Enquirer. In their salutatory, Messrs, Wise and Tyler say:

"We cannot recognize that this Constitution the Lecomptor) has been either formally or vitually adopted, either by the Convention : Lecompton of by the people of Kanses. We come for that the mide of submission resorted to was intended to defeat, and